escape, has tremendously increased in Estonia and that alcoholic drinks have been made liberally available to everyone by being sold in every grocery store and restaurant.

Student organizations played an important role in Estonian life. The student body of Tartu University fell into two categories, the organized and the unorganized; the latter, a minority, were referred to as "Wild students" (metsikud). There were two main types of organizations: the societies (seltsid) and the corporations (korporatsioonid), both of which received financial support from their alumni (vilistlased) members long after they had graduated. Membership in the korporatsioon or selts was for a lifetime, and these social groups, as a result, had a strong influence on their members for as long as they lived. They helped determine

873 friendships, attitudes and opinions, and often even social prestige.

As Tartu University had old German traditions, the oldest Korporatsioonid there were solely German ones. These preserved the German Burschenschaft traditions; the drinking customs, duels, and a kind of noblesse oblige even during democratic Estonian times. The few Estonians who joined German korporatsioonid in the nineteenth century were inevitably Germanized. To counteract this, the Estonian male students at Tartu founded the first Estonian student society Eesti Üliõpilaste Selts ('Estonian Student Society') in 1870, the purpose of which was to oppose the old German traditions in student life. Its members did not wear colored caps in public as did the German students, nor did they cultivate a complicated

•873 behavioral code. The chief aim of the Society was to educate its members socially and to help as much as possible in the promotion of the national cause. The colors of the Society were blue, black, and white, and ribbons and caps with these colors were worn in the rooms of the Society. At the beginning of Estonian independence these were adopted as the colors of the Estonian national flag.

This first Society set the pattern for other Estonian student societies created in the twentieth century. After 1905 the radical society Ühendus ('Union') was founded and in 1911 Eesti Naisuliõpilaste Selts ('Estonian Student Society for Women'). But Estonian korporatsioonid were also established: Fraternitas Estica, Ugala, Fraternitas Liviensis, Vironia, and others, which followed more closely the German

873 Burschenschaft traditions. When Estonia was independent, her student body grew much larger and more societies and korporatsioonid for both men and women were founded. As a result, the whole organized body was divided into two often quarreling faction. The Estonian Korporatsioonid League was founded in 1915, and their Alumni League (Vilistlaskogu) in 1930; the Estonian Student Societies' League was founded in 1925 and their Alumni League in 1932. Both groups were nationlistic, but in a different way: the societies tried to create new national student traditions rather than to slavishly copy the obsolete German student customs, especially their drinking customs and their lavish way of life inherited from the times when the rich German estate owners sent their sons off to school extremely well provided for. The Estonian

873 korporatsiooned were slow to realize that times had changed drastically and that they could not afford a luxurious student life; many students became so burdened with debts that they had to give up their studies indefinitely. Nevertheless, the exotic customs and colored caps and ribbons, together with certain elaborate ceremonies, had such an appeal to young students that the membership of the korporatsioonid was, at the end of independence, slightly higher than the Societies'.

[661] During the First Communist Occupation all korporatsioonid and societies were liquidated and their properties confiscated. Their old student traditions are today cherished only among Estonian refugees abroad. The great majority of the university students in occupied Estonia seem to prefer to stay "wild" rather than to join the Communist youth organizations.

871 After the completion of elementary school, students were free to choose either a five-year high school, or gymnasium, or a secondary vocational school, with a three- or four-year course of instruction, or they could choose an apprenticeship in a trade. The majority of elementary school graduates continued their studies in some higher level school.

• 873 There were three general types of gymnasia to choose from: those emphasizing humanistic studies, natural sciences, or commercial training. Upon graduation from the gymnasium, the student received the maturity certificate which entitled him to enter a university or any other type of higher school. The following subjects marked on this certificate indicate the varied nature of the subjects taught and the emphasis that was placed upon languages;

1:Indiana U. 5-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

• 873 they were: the native language of the student, Latin, two or more foreign languages, religion, history, logic, psychology, mathematics (algebra, geometry, trigonometry), natural science, chemistry, physics, geography, cosmography, civics, art, music, physical education, manual training, and, finally, defense training for the male students only.

The Estonian school reform, carried out in 1934 and the following years, changed the school system considerably, especially on the secondary level. The compulsory school age was then made from the ages of 7 to 14. One disadvantage of this reform was the lowering of the percentage of elementary school graduates, since more slow students dropped out of school after reaching the age of 14.

The school system established by the act of

871 schools, admitted students also after completion of the fourth grade of elementary school to the five-year junior high school or pro-gymnasium. Since the reorganized school system was a uniform one, students were free to progress from one stage to the other without complication. Only in a few secondary schools, where the number of applicants was too high, competitive exams were arranged.

• 823 The junior and senior high schools, as the 5-year gymnasium had previously done, charged a moderate tuition fee: 50 Estonian crowns a year ($ 14). Needy students were freed of the tuition and were granted school supplies and small stipends. In independent Estonia no able student was deprived of education because of poverty.

000 The 1934 school reform affected particularly

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

874 elementary schools who could attend only night school.

873 Some extension schools, with one- or two-year courses, were run in rural areas for graduates of elementary school who did not continue in any other kind of school. However, these proved to be rather unpopular. There were adult education schools also which provided work toward the maturity certificate.

The most important center of adult education during Estonian independence was the Estonian Educational League, established in 1923, with its seat in Tallinn. In 1939 there belonged to this League 480 adult organizations and 189 study groups. The Educational League, which functioned as an educational as well as a recreational organization, organized adult education in Estonia by means of special lectures, courses,

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

873 and study groups, conferences, education and literature weeks, instruction for libraries, country theaters, etc., and it tried to encourage the production of original plays by organizing play contests.

871 [645] All Estonian schools were under the direction of the Ministry of Education, and the supervision of teaching methods in these schools was carried on by chief-inspectors or by school superintendents. The superintendent and the school council (much like our own PTA) were responsible for the internal management of each school.

875 The training of elementary school teachers was carried out in teachers' seminaries which operated free of charge and, after the year 1937, offered a four-year course beyond the junior high school level. High school teachers had to

883 665 626 years; and the Communist Youth (Comsomol, as it is called in Russia), for youth from 15 to 20. On the other hand, there are complaints that the number of members in these organizations is low. The unpopularity of these organizations, despite the fact the certain economic rewards are given for membership, may be due to the fact that their members act in schools as spies among fellow students and teachers.

• 873 208 Adult education which flourished in independent Estonia under the Educational League has been completely liquidated and the People's Halls, the former Public Houses, are used now only for political indoctrination and anti-religious propaganda under the supervision of the Inspector of Political Education in each district and [658] town. The numerous public libraries in villages have been reported to be almost all purged and destroyed.

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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It is but ſmall, but very ſtrong, being Fortified after the Modern way, though its chief Strength conſiſts in the Caſtle, which is built upon a Rock. It was built in the Year 1230, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*, but in 1347 ſold by King *Waldmar* III. to *Goſwin d' Eck*, the then Maſter of the *Livonian* Order of Knights. After the *Muſcovites* had conſiderably encreaſed their Empire by the Conqueſts of the Kingdoms of *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, and the great Dukedom of *Novagorod Veliki*, they left no Stone unturn'd to extend their Conqueſts on that ſide to the *Baltick*, by making themſelves Maſters of *Livionia*: The City of *Reval* finding themſelves moſt expoſed to their Fury, ſubmitted themſelves 1561 to the Protection of the *Swedes*, and in the Year 1570, and 1577, held our two memorable Sieges againſt the *Muſcovites*, with prodigious loſs on their ſide; ſince which time, purſuant to the ſeveral Treaties of Peace made betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites* 1591, 1607 and 1617, it has remained in the Poſſeſſion of the firſt. Its Harbour is very convenient, eſpecially for the *Muſcovite* Trade, which made its Traffick very flouriſhing, from the Year 1477 till 1550, whilſt it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Livonian* Knights; it being one of the moſt antient Towns of the *Hanſeatick* Confederacy, and having in concert with the City of *Lubeck*, the direction of the *Northern* College belonging to the *Hanſeatick* Towns, in the once ſo famous City of *Novagorod Veliki*; but their falling off from the ſaid *Hanſeatick* League, at a time when the *Muſcovites* ſoon after became Maſters of *Narva*, and planted the *Muſcovite* Trade there, did much abate their Trade. Add to this, that the Government of the City being near the Democratical, their Magiſtrates being not allowed to tranſact any thing of Moment without the Approbation of the Leading Men of the City, and ſometimes not without the Conſent of all the Free-men in general, the *Swediſh* Kings looking upon this as dangerous to their Governenty, have found means to diminiſh many of their Priviledges granted them in former times by the *Livonian* Knights. It was antiently a Biſhops See, but ſince *Lutheraniſm* has been Introduced, the Eccleſiaſtical Government is Adminiſtred by a Conſiſtory and Superintendant. Here is alſo a Gymnaſium provided with

ſeveral

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704

EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

several Professors, who Read and Teach the Liberal Sciences. Not far from this City, about half a League from the Sea-shore, is to be seen the Ruins of a once stately Monastery, Founded about the beginning of the XV. Century, by a rich Merchant of this City, and Dedicated to St. *Bridget*: It consisted both of Men and Women, and the Book which contains the Foundation of it acquaints the Reader, that already in those Days the Fryars and Nuns were so ingenious as to entertain a secret Commerce by certain Signs of which there is a kind of small Dictionary affixed at the end.

The Fort *Badn*, belonging to this District, lies upon the River *Assa*.

The District of *Jerve*, being an Inland Country, contains the Castle of *Witten* or *Weissenstein*, *Upperpalen* and *Leu*, places of pretty good strength.

Neither has the District of *Wicke* more than four places of any Note, *viz. Hapsal*, near the Bay of *Bothnia*, once in the Possession of the *Danes*, under their King *Frederick* II. but was taken by the *Muscovites* 1575 and in six Years after recovered by the *Swedes*; *Lode*, *Leal* and *Wicke*.

II. The Province of *Odepoa* borders to the *East* upon the Lake *Pipus*, to the *North* on the Rivers *Fela*, *Pernaw* and *Embec*; to the *West*, on the Bay of *Livonia*, and on the *South* it is bounded by the Province of *Lettie*. Its chief City is *Deopt* or *Torpat*; by the *Muscovites* call'd *Jurigorod*, being seated betwixt the two Lakes *Worzero* and *Papus*, upon the River *Embec*, a pretty large City, the Remnants of its antient Stone Buildings and Walls, being sufficient Testimonies, that this place was none of the least considerable in those Parts, it having been formerly also a Bishops See. It was in the Possession of the *Muscovites* till 1230, when the Master of the *Teutonick* Order conquered it by the Sword. In the Year 1558, that famous *Russian* Tyrant *Ivan Basiterits*, advanced against this City with a formidable Army, which struck such Terror into the Inhabitants, that they surrendred immediately; but the Year 1571 proved fatal to them; for a certain *Livonian* Gentleman, call'd *Reinold Rose*, having laid a design to deliver the City from the *Muscovite* Slavery, by putting it into the Hands of *Magnus*, the then Duke of *Holstein*; and the

Plot

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
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Plot being diſcovered before it could be put in Execution, the *Muſcovites* took a fatal Revenge upon the Inhabitants, without the leaſt diſtinction of either Age or Sex. About ten Years after, *viz*, 1582, by Vertue of a Treaty of Peace made betwixt the ſaid *Ivan Baſilovits*, and *Stephen Bathor*, King of *Poland*, it was ſurrendred to the laſt, with the remaining part of *Livonia*. Not long after the *Swediſh* Duke *Charles* of *Ludermanland* took from the *Poles*, and theſe again recovered it from the *Swedes* 1603, till in the Year 1625, *James de la Gardie*, the *Swediſh* General, took all again from the *Poles*, ſince which time it has remained conſtantly in the Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, whichw as confirm'd to them firſt by Vertue of the Truce made betwixt the two Crowns 1635, and afterwards by the Peace of *Oliva*. King *Guſtave Adolph* Founded an Univerſity there 1632; but it is frequented only by a few *Finlanders*, the *Livonian* Gentlemen rather chuſing to ſend their Sons to Forreign Univerſities, eſpecially in *Germany* and *Holland*.

Next to this is the City of *Warbeck*, near the Mouth of the River *Embec*: The Fort of *Ringer*, *Kanneleks*, *Odepea*, a ſmall Town noted for nothing elſe, but that it has communicated its Name to the whole Diſtrict: The two ſtrong Forts of *Niewenhuſen* and *Marienburgh*, the firſt on the Borders of *Muſcovy*, the laſt upon the Lake *Pipus*. *Tarneſt* was a goodly Town whilſt in the Hands of the *Muſcovites*; but being taken from them by the *Poles*, they quite demoliſhed it, when they were forced to quit it to the *Swedes*. *Fellin* and *Lemſal* are alſo Places of no great Conſequence; but *Parnaw*, as it was formerly a Member of the *Hanſeatick* League, ſo it was very flouriſhing in Trade, which is however much decayed of late, unleſs it be in Wheat, of which they Tranſport a conſiderable quantity every Year. It is not very large, but pretty compact, built of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion; it is ſituate upon the River *Parnaw*, (from whence it has got its Name) which riſes out of *Weiſſenſtein* upon the ſmall River *Beca*, and being in its Paſſage increaſed by the two Rivers *Fela* and *Perukcia*, diſembogues in the *Baltick*, not far below this City. The *Poles* were the firſt who Conquered it from the *Muſcovites*, but *Eric* XIV. King of *Sweden*, Conquered it 1562. Three Years after the *Poles* regain'd it

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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Their Time of Meeting is in *January*, when they decide all Differences betwixt Parties, in a very ſhort Method, there being no more allowed than a Declaration and Anſwer, upon which they give immediate Judgment. At the ſame time they alſo redreſs the Grievances of the People, if they have any to offer; for which Purpoſe they chooſe every three Year a certain Gentleman, who is for that ſpace of time ſtiled the Captain of the Province, whoſe Buſineſs is to repreſent their Grievances to this Council, and to implore their Aid. The greateſt Troubles in their Law Suits ariſe from the Confuſion ariſen betwixt the Eſtates in *Harriland*, *Wirland* and *Wieke*, about their Limits, during the Wars with the *Muſcovites* and *Poles*; to decide theſe Differences, certain particular Judges are appointed, who nevertheleſs are never continued above three Years in the ſame Station; but if either of the Parties find themſelves aggrieved by their Judgment, an Appeal lies to the Council of the Country, who appoint Commiſſioners living upon the Spot, with Authority to reverſe or confirm the former Judgment. And becauſe peculiar Care ought to be taken of the High-ways, Bridges and Cauſe-ways in a Fenny Country, certain Surveyers or Judges are alſo appointed for that purpoſe.

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The Government of the Cities approaches much nearer to a Democratical State, being better fitted for Traffick than any other; for tho' the Adminiſtration of Juſtice is lodged in the Magiſtrates, yet in moſt Matters of Moment they are obliged to conſult with the chief Men of every *Guild* or Profeſſion, and in ſome extraordinary Matters, they cannot tranſact any Thing without the Conſent of the whole Body of the Free-Men of their reſpective Cities.

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We will not inſiſt much upon their other Cuſtoms and Manners, being much the ſame with the reſt of the *Germans*, it being the conſtant Cuſtom of the *Livonian* Nobility, as well as the chief Inhabitants of the Cities, to ſend their Sons Abroad into Foreign Countries, and eſpecially to the Univerſities of *Germany* and *Holland*, to inſtruct them in the Policy as well as Cuſtoms of thoſe Countries.

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We muſt now come to the ſecond Rank, *viz.* the Peaſantry; theſe Inhabit all the Champaign Country of *Li-*